CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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Contributing Editor

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LATE NEWS DISPATCHES

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SEES THE "DIBBUK"

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The British Ambassador here, attended a performance of Ansky's Yiddish play, the "Dibbuk," and later declared that though he did not understand the language he was favorably impressed by the artistic form of the play and its interpretation by the actors. The "Dibbuk" has been on the boards here for three weeks and has drawn packed houses, largely of Jews, but with an invariable sprinkling of Christians, both Germans and foreigners.

IMMIGRANT BARRACKS IN CRACOW BURNED

Warsaw (J. T. A.)- A large fire destroyed almost all the barracks in Cracow, erected to house the Jewish refugees from the Ukraine. The barracks were of wood, and the fire spread rapidly owing to the lack of a sufficient water supply. No lives, however, were lost and most of the property of the refugees was saved. Temporarily, the homeless are being put up in private homes and hotels.

POLISH CONFERENCE CONCERNING VILNA

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Members of the Polish Cabinet held a conference here with representatives of the various Sejm Clubs, regarding the present critical situation in Vilna. Dr. Thon of Cracow was delegated by the Jewish Sejm Club to attend. The subject of discussion was the projects for the future government of Vilna, one advanced by President Pilsudski for the creation of a Central Lithuanian State which has been rejected by the Sejm and thus led to Pilsudski's resignation, and a contrary project for the incorporation of Vilna into Poland.

VILNA JEWS DEMAND RIGHT TO TRADE SATURDAY EVENING AND SEVERAL HOURS SUNDAY

Warsaw (J. T. A.)- The question of whether Jews in Vilna are to be permitted to trade on Sunday has been the subject of much discussion, and is being definitely investigated by a commission appointed by General Zeligowsky. At a public hearing which took place here early in the week, Dr. Wellegowsky, the director of the Vilna Trade Department, declared that if Jews were permitted to trade on Sunday, Christian merchants would suffer. Several priests expressed the opinion that permission to Jews to keep their shops open on Sunday would be a desecration of the Christian Sabbath.

On the other hand, Dr. Wigodsky, head of the Jewish Kehillah, and other Kehillah representatives put forward the proposition that Jews be permitted to sell on Saturday evening and between 5 and 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The majority of the commission were favorably inclined towards the suggestion and promised to discuss with officials of the government the practical possibilities of the plan. Dr. Wigodsky maintained that if Jews were forced to keep closed all day Sunday and refrained from trading on the Sabbath for religious reasons, it would be impossible for them to maintain their business in competition with fellow-tradesmen.

DEMAND EXPLANATION OF JABOTINSKY'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH PETLURA

Vienna (J. T. A.)—At a meeting of members of the Zionist Greater Actions Committee here, Rubashov, representing the Poale Zion Party, read a sharp criticism against the negotiations which, according to newspaper reports, have taken place between Jabotinsky and representatives of General Petlura's forces in the Ukraine. Rubashow demanded that the Zionist Executive publish an explanation and declaration regarding these acts.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Chajes, Chief Rabbi of Austria, Dr. Stricker, leader of the Austrian Zionists, and Tverski, representing the Palestinian Pol Hazoir. All of them agreed to a resolution protesting against the postponement of the December meeting of the Greater Actions Committee.

SOUTH RUSSIAN JEWISH COLONIES APPEAL FOR AID

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The "ORT" Society has convened a conference of newspaper representatives for the purpose of explaining the critical economic condition of the Jewish colonies in South Russia. These settlements, it was shown, are not only important in themselves, but are necessary to the existence of the large urban populations in the country. The "Ort" appeals to the Jews of America to designate special relief funds for the rehabilitation of the colonists, particularly in view of the fact that the American Relief Administration is not in a position to cater to the special needs of the agricultural population.

The "Weeker," a communist paper published in Witebsk, carries an article by Merezhin, a well-known communist, who states that the Jewish agricultural workingmen in Russia have accomplished more in the last year and a half than have the Jewish workingmen in Palestine during the last 40 years. He states that in the neighborhood of Witebsk alone, there are farms which employ 800 Jewish laborers.

"POST" FEARS JEWS WILL CAUSE BRITAIN'S DOWNFALL

London (J. C. B.)—Commenting on the recently published official report of the Commission on the May riots in Jaffa, the local "Morning Post" declares that though British bayonets may have been sufficient to put down that outbreak, they will not be numerous enough to quell a general insurrection which may occur. The Zionists, says the paper, are quarreling among themselves, and the time will soon come when Jews will be a serious menace to the very existence of England. Further, we read, that many of the best Jews are convinced that the Zionist program is sterile and doomed to failure.

PETLURA 40 MILES FROM KIEV—BLOODY BATTLE NEAR BIELATSERKOV

Vienna (J. T. A.)—According to despatches received here, Petlura's army is within forty miles of Kiev. The Red troops are trying to check the advance and contesting every foot of ground. Petlura's forces have almost reached Fostov. A bloody battle is being waged near Bielatserkov, where the vanguard of Petlura's army has encountered well-organized Bolshevist battalions. Hundreds have fallen on both sides, but the outcome of the battle is not yet known.

A report from Berlin states that the Hetman Struck, co-operating with Petlura's forces, has taken Kiev. The despatch, however, is from a questionable source. The Berlin Russian daily "Rul" prints an army order from General Petlura's headquarters to the effect that charges of pogroms by his insurgent army are unfounded and nothing more than "Bolshevik lies." The statement warns members of his force to refrain from all excesses against Jews, threatening those arrested for such offences with immediate death.

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EDITORIAL

DISARMAMENT!

THE Conference on the Limitation of Armament is in full swing and settling down to real business in Washington. What is the real business of the Conference and more particularly, what are its underlying motives? So many people have lulled themselves into the belief (if it were only true!) that this is a Disarmament Conference. Nothing could be further from grim reality. The word to be stressed is limitation. Already in the opening address of Secretary Hughes, Chairman of the Conference, the note is struck that the powers should agree to halt their program of building additional naval arms, for the next ten years, and also to scrap a percentage of their present naval equipment during that period.

The limitation of armament is a fundamentally different thing from total disarmament. The latter, we are assured by the "practical statesmen" visiting in Washington, including the President of the United States, would at the present time be visionary—impracticable. The ghost of the next war is grimly stalking about scaring even the staunch-hearted diplomats. Yet the heart of the people of the earth, regardless of race, creed or color, beats in one accord that the last war should mark the end of all wars. Aristotle said that the purpose of a tragedy is to purge the soul. If that be true then this last world war was a tragedy, the purpose of which was to purge the human soul for ever from the barbarism that leads to war, and in its place to rear a new civilization based on love, justice and brotherhood. Yet the statesmen of the world who were responsible for the last world war, and who framed the Versailles Treaty that settled nothing and unsettled everything, who declared an armistice on November 11, 1918, since which date there have been twenty-one wars in Europe, not a day having passed since that date to this, when the roar of the cannon was silent -these very men of the old school sit in Washington totally ignoring the demand of the free peoples (not the governments of the world) that plans be formulated to end war.

LIMITATION OF ALL ARMS OF WAR

We hear much of the limitation of naval equipment, which plan the governments accept "in principle," though we know from past political experience that there is many a slip between the acceptance of a principle and the putting of it into practice. Why has nothing been said as yet concerning the limitation of armies and land equipment, and what about aerial armament and its limitation? Is the ghost of France stalking through the Conference, intimidating the delegates, or is it the chief concern of the United States and England to squelch Japan's arrogant advances in the Pacific?

The obvious and palpable truth of the matter, which so few people grasp, because it is so obvious, is that so far as the next war or wars are concerned, it matters little whether there will be a limitation of armaments or not. The strength of armies and navies does not depend on the absolute number of men or dreadnaughts but on the relative proportion. So long as one nation or combination of nations has a larger army and a bigger navy in the aggregate than has the other nation or combination; then the former have the better chances of victory and war will continue. The true motive and reason of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments does not lie in any attempt to decrease the possibilities of the next war.

THE TRUE MOTIVE OF THE CONFERENCE

The experiments in the military laboratories of all nations, wireless direction of battleships and aeroplanes, the discovery of the most dangerous gases yet known, which when dropped in bombs from the skies, will wipe out whole cities of non-combatants, the invention of new guns and cannon, which have an increased firing capacity and range—this prostitution of science at the expense of millions of dollars and the best mental effort for the ends of destruction, is proof perfect that the nations of the world are not planning the end of all war. There is a very real motive for the conference.

The nations of the world, excepting possibly the United States, are financially bankrupt and have reached the point of economic exhaustion. They are finding it extremely difficult to reconstruct their economic life. This applies with equal force to both the victors and vanquished. War has proved, at least from the economic point of view, as it has from every other point of view, to be a great illusion to winner or loser. No one wins—all lose.

To impose additional taxes on an already overburdened and almost rebellious people would be political and national suicide. Dreadnaughts and submarines cost money—much money -more, heaps more, than the nations can afford. Therefore the world is witnessing a meeting in Washington, of the great debtor and practically bankrupt governments of the earth, assembling for the purpose of discussing the futility of committing financial and political suicide.

No attempt is being made, it seems, at this Conference to get at the root of the causes of war. No one rises to suggest a true substitute for war. Platitudes and vague inferences are uttered that are mere camouflage of the real true motives underlying the Conference. What irritants that we know to be the causes of the past war and the impending one are being uncovered at the so-called open sessions? What hopes are there that anything will be done to strengthen the League of Nations, which was the only compromise to idealism made, so that it might in reality become the instrument of the free peoples of the world to end all war by putting reason and sense in the place of passion and prejudice.

The peace of Versailles made no mention and propounded no remedies for the real causes that fanned the flames of national feeling into war in August, 1914. The tragedy of every peace treaty in history seems to be that the real causes of conflict are always forgotten when the peace table is reached, and the one condition of justice, namely that the aggrieved and victorious party should not be in a position of imposing his unrestrained will on the vanquished, is lost sight of.

ARBITRATION VIA THE BIG STICK

The demand for the preponderance of armament and adequate defense will no doubt be raised after the first preliminaries of gentle sparring are over. This demand by governments involves a denial of fundamental rights, and implies moral aggression. It means that a government of increasing military strength, which shall in case of a dispute with another government, have power to impose her own judgment, her own conception of right, regardless even of arbitration. It implies the intimidation of the process and results of arbitration through the waving of the big stick. It means being judge and executioner of one's own case at one and the same time. It insinuates the imposition of a condition on the government less effectually armed, that the stronger power would herself not accept. The contention for a preponderance of armament and adequate defence, no matter by whom set up, is therefore unjust and immoral.

It is clear that little is to be hoped for from the present Conference in Washington. At best it is a meeting of the old-time statesmen, the average age of whom is sixty and who are too old to understand the present social, psychological and economic basis, which has arisen in the last quarter of a century and which is at the bottom of the world's unrest to-day. So long as these men control the destiny of free peoples, those who lie in Flanders Fields may be said to have died in vain.

RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER.

Jewish Education in Modern Palestine

By Gershon Agronsky

For decades English, French, American and German missionaries, Catholic and Protestant, have carried on education work in Palestine. The Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Sisters of St. Joseph, and others, have established in Jerusalem a center of educational work. Much of this educational effort went hand in hand with proselytizing among the native Mohammedan and Jewish population. This had the effect of making many an Arab parent, because of fear of conversion, fight shy of these institution. Nevertheless, the missions, often established at considerable risk to the promoters, did attract a good many of the Arab young.

Jewish children were not drawn in any considerable numbers to these schools, supplied though they were with modern equipment and pedagogical methods. Jewish youth continued to receive the education of their fathers in the Talmudical schools, chanting the sing-song of the old, swaying like old men, praying like old men, wearing old men's clothes. Three generations of Jewish children were raised within the walls of the old towns of Jerusalem, Safed and Tiberias, without seeing the touch of Western civilization" outside the walls. These were the children of the religious devotees from the Ghettoes of Russia, Hungary, Germany, and Rumania. They spent their entire lives in the study of religious lore. Their bodies strained. The few games of sport they knew were largely of the indoor variety.

With the coming of the modern Zionist colonists, who, in the '80s left behind them the schools and colleges in Russia, in order to establish a new Hebrew civilization in Palestine, has come a drastic change. Palestine has witnessed a steady growth of modern school houses, modern curricula and modern notions of school hygiene. The progress of Jewish education in Palestine has kept time with the progress of the new colonists in agriculture, in industry and in commerce. To-day, the network of Zionist schools stretches literally from Dan to Beersheba. These schools are directed by the Education Department of the Zionist Commission, the headquarters of which are in Jerusalem. A Board of Education, made up of representative educators, controls these schools, assigns their teachers and arranges their curricula. Hebrew is the language of instruction in the schools and practically the only language the children can speak.

This change was not achieved over night. In the pre-war days, each colony had its own autonomous school house. Many of the schools were subsidized by one or the other Jewish philanthropic organizations which had special interests in Palestinian colonization. These organizations were the Jewish Colonization Society (French) and the Jewish Aid Association (German). Even before the outbreak of the war, the Zionists realized that it would be necessary to train the rising generation as typical Palestinian Jews. This was not possible with two associations, each interested in promoting the culture of their respective fatherlands.

The clash was precipitated by the German Association, which declined to make Hebrew the universal language of instruction in the schools under its control. Particularly was this German Association loth to make Hebrew the medium of instruction at the School of Technology, which was just then being completed in Haifa. The struggle, during which the teachers and the children went out on strike, caused the German Hilfsverein to lose its hold upon its schools. It has since not only given up educational activities in Palestine, but has surrendered virtually all of the school buildings, some of them the finest in the land. More recently, the Jewish Colonization Association has followed its German contemporary and all of the schools under its control. The Zionist control of Jewish education in Palestine then became complete. The Zionist school system now includes a high school at Jerusalem and Jaffa, and a manual training school in Haifa. There is, besides, a Teachers' College and Orthodox Seminary in Jerusalem, and a Girls' Normal School in Jaffa. A music school is being maintained in Jerusalem and there are a number of agricultural and arts and crafts schools in other towns and villages.

The Story in Figures

During the year 1920 the number of pupils in the Zionist schools increased by about 2,000, making altogether about 3,000 pupils, exclusive of students of the evening schools and those receiving instruction in labor groups, numbering about 1,500. The number of institutions increased from 94 to 135 and the number of teachers increased from 448 in 1919 to 484 in 1920 and to 523 in 1921.

The pupils are distributed about as follows: Thirty-five per cent. in Jerusalem; about 20 per cent. in Jaffa, about 32 per cent. in the other towns (Haifa, Safed, Tiberias, etc.), and only about 13 per cent. in the Jewish colonies. Twenty per cent. of the total number of pupils are in the kindergarten, 65 per cent. in primary schools, and about eight per cent. in secondary schools. The average number of pupils per class in the urban kindergarten is 24 and in the rural kindergarten 17. In the primary schools the number is 29 for the town and 20 for the colony. The high schools have an average of 24 pupils per class.

The expenditure of the Zionist Commission on education was about $442,536 last year. Of this, over 95 per cent. was spent on kindergarten and elementary schools, one per cent. on evening schools and only 1.5 per cent. on the maintenance of the Education Department and the central education bureau.

Comparison with the figures of the preceding year ($296,660) shows that while the number of pupils increased by only about 11 per cent. in 1920, the budget increased by about 45 per cent. This is largely due to the fact that the teachers' salaries were increased by family allowances, and that the salaries of uncertified teachers, whose pay was below the average, were brought up to the level of the other teachers' salaries.

The Zionist Commission, which is the Palestine office of the World Zionist Organization, is supplying practically the whole education budget. The only other source of income is from tuition fees which yield less than $50,000 per year. The Palestine Government in making a "grant-in-aid" to the Jewish schools has allotted the sum of $9,000, roughly, for Jewish education, or less than two per cent. of the entire budget.

The average cost per pupil is over $31 per annum. The pupil in the kindergarten costs about $24, in the elementary schools about $30, in the secondary schools about 160. Teachers' College students cost about $130 a year.

An interesting phase of the educational work of the Zionist Commission is its support of Orthodox schools. In these schools, the number of hours of instruction is greater than in the ordinary schools and the number of pupils per class smaller. In a general way, the Orthodox schools produced about two per cent. of their budget as compared with the ten per cent. produced by the general schools. Zionists are delighted with the result obtained with these Orthodox schools, since a condition of their admittance to Zionist supervision is the adoption of Hebrew as the medium of instruction and the maintenance of essential hygienic conditions on the school premises. In no other way does the Zionist Educational Department interfere with the management or curriculum of the Orthodox schools.

These 135 school houses, with their 13,000 pupils and 523 teachers, comprising a network of kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools and professional schools, with their modern curriculum and methods of teaching, modern equipment, libraries and reference rooms, and costing nearly $450,000 a year, have naturally exerted a profound influence over the native population. The result has been the awakening of a lively interest in education on the part of the Christian and Moslem population. This has prompted the Government ro promise a school to every Arab village which will furnish a building for the purpose. In addition, the Government intends providing peripatetic teachers to out-of-the-way places, particularly among the Bedouin tribes, where on account of their nomadic propensities, a school building is out of the question.

That the Zionists are bearing 98 per cent. of the expense of their educational system is due to the fact that the Government has requested them to continue their sacrifice until such time as the revenue will warrant a greater outlay for "denominational instruction." The Christian sects are also continuing to support their own schools. This leaves the Government free to spend whatever moneys are available for education on badly needed schools in the hundreds of Palestine villages, which have been without schools for centuries.

Extension rather than restriction seems to be the Zionist program with regard to education, judging from the plans outlined by the Keren Hayesod or Palestine Foundation Fund, which is to serve as the financial instrument of the Zionist Organization in the upbuilding of the Jewish Palestine. The Keren Hayesod contemplates "a network of educational establishments worthy of our reputation and including kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, technical schools, and the University, besides public libraries and courses for adults. The new Hebrew civilization in Palestine is not being created for the settlers alone, but for the whole Jewish people; it will have, therefore, to be supported by all the Jews throughout the world."

The Doctrine of Honest Labor

A Tale from the Midrash

By Rabbi Simon Borodkin

It was in the time of Hadrian, the Emperor of Rome. After he crushed Judaea, the revolt of Bar Kochba and Rabbi Akiba, Judaea lost its glory and independence. Zion was ploughed up as though it was a field. The Jewish youth were taken in captivity. The brave people were torn away from the bosom of their mother country. The harp of Israel was silenced forever. Destruction and annihilation dominated. Shame and terror prevailed in the land of Glory. The wicked Hadrian galloped on his black charger through the ruins of the land to view the devastation caused by his army. He boasted gloriously that at last he had succeeded in subduing the revolutionary spirit—the spirit which was prevalent in Judea—and in crushing the constant outbursts of discontent against Roman rule.

He mused: "At last I can see that Judaea is destroyed forever. Solitude and desolation reign supreme. No longer will we find this proud people flaunting their opposition in the face of mighty Rome. Gone are the tillers of the soil, the toilers in the mountains, their priests, their noblity. Gone forever is Judaea. Let her remain as a warning to those who will dare to oppose the dictates of the Emperor."

But then in the distance he saw an old man tilling the rocky soil of a hillside. Being of a curious turn of mind he desired to know the nature of the old man's work. Spurring his horse forward, he approached the old man and said: "How old are you, granny?"

"I am five score and two years old," he replied.

"And what are you doing here in the evening of your life?" asked the Emperor in a scornful tone.

"I am planting dates," he answered.

"But, why do you labor now, did you not prepare for old age in the summer of your life?"

"Very vigorously did I toil in my youth, but I think it is pleasing in the eyes of the Lord to do things worth while at all ages. I believe in the doctrine of labor; man's salvation lies in his efforts."

"Do you really expect to eat of the fruit of your plantations?" Hadrian asked mockingly.

Thereupon came the answer: "If it please God, I hope to enjoy the fruits of my labor—but, if not, I will be happy in the thought that my children will partake of them. Was not my father pleased to toil for me so that I might enjoy the products of his labor?"

Hadrian was amazed. How could such courageous words come from so old a man? What could there be in that man's soul to make his faith so strong?

He turned to him and said: "You say that you yourself hope to eat of the fruit of your plantations. Should your God preserve your life so that your hope may be realized, nothing could please me more than to enjoy your firstlings with you."

Year after year rolled by. The desolate hillside was now a paradise as a result of constant toil from early morning till late at night. The old man, as spry as ever, continued his labors. Slowly he watched his plants growing up, as a mother watches her only child. He saw buds come forth and then bloom forth with blossoms. And then, finally, came the ripe firstlings, luscious fruits, kissed by the sun of his beloved country. At last his labors were crowned with success.

He recalled the Emperor's words. "Nothing would please me more than to enjoy your firstlings with you." Filling a basket with fruit he made his way to Hadrian's palace in Rome. The King's guards, impressed with the grandeur and dignity of the aged stranger, immediately ushered him into the King's presence. Young Hadrian had aged. His black locks had assumed a silvery hue. Lines were deep in his countenance. Despite this lapse of time he recognized his old friend whom he had mocked many years ago. The aged planter was as erect as ever. His eyes sparkled with youthful fire, ready to assume new labors in the field of his beloved country.

The King welcomed him and his offering of honest labor with joy. He ordered his servants to seat him on a golden throne at his side, to adorn him with royal garments, to honor him with regal pomp. Moreover, his basket of fruit was to be emptied and filled with golden coins.

Hadrian's counsellors were stunned that an honor of such magnitude should be bestowed upon a Jew. The Emperor understood what was in their minds and said unto them:

"If God honors this man, how can I refrain from honoring him?"

* * *

When the old man returned to his own land he gathered around him his entire household and said unto them:

"My children, hearken unto these words of the Psalmist: 'When thou eatest the labor of thy hands happy shalt thou be, and it shall be well with thee.' Through labor you will attain success and happiness."

Lithuanian Government Agrees to Pass Jewish Refugees en Route to Canada

Kovno (J. T. A.)—The Lithuanian government has signed an agreement with the Central Jewish Emigration Committee of Europe by which Jewish refugees from Soviet Russia and the Ukraine will be permitted to pass through Lithuania on their way to Baltic ports, from which they will embark to their new homes, these being in most cases Canada, United States, Brazil and Argentina. The Lithuanian government agrees not only to permit the transit of the refugees, but likewise their sojourn in the country for a limited period in case conditions make that necessary. The Jewish organization is prepared to spend several million rubles for the care of the travellers during their stay.

The agreement was signed by Shipitis, Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. Solowecjik, Minister for Jewish Affairs, and Merkis, Minister of War, on behalf of the Government, and Dr. Kreinin, Rabbi Kovalsky of New York, Dr. Klei and M. Glaser of Paris, on behalf of the Emigration Committee.

Interviewed, General Puritskis, Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, "I am overjoyed that the Government of Lithuania is able to co-operate in an activity which unites the whole civilized world."

Negotiations are now in progress for a similar agreement with the government of Latvia.

ARAB AUTHOR ACCUSES ANTI-ZIONIST AGITATORS

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—The well-known Arab author, Husseini Abdulhadi, contributes an article to the Jaffa Arab daily "Al Achbar," in which he says that the Arab leaders who agitate against the Zionists and against England's pro-Zionist policy, are of the worst type of exploiters, who mulct the poor fellahim to the extent of 50% of their income. He asserts that they fear the influx of Jews because these might free the fellahim from their economic slavery to the effendis. Abdulhadi urges the government to deal firmly with the agitators and to suppress their propaganda.

ARAB DELEGATION IN LONDON CONTINUES PROPAGANDA

London (J. C. B.)—The Arab Delegation gave a banquet at the Hotel Cecil yesterday, at which were present many influential English politicians. Lord Sydenham, well-known anti-Zionist, M.P., was the chairman. Musa Kazim Pasha, head of the delegation, declared that the delegation was not anti-Semitic, nor opposed to the Jewish people as a whole, but rather against that part which demands a political center in Palestine. He urged Parliament to send a commission to investigate conditions in Palestine.

The Delegation has sent out an anti-Zionist pamphlet to the London press, intimating that if the British Government does not change its policies in Palestine, it will be necessary to increase the English garrison there.

HORTHY'S JEWISH DELEGATION COMING TO RAISE MONEY IN AMERICA

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The delegation sent to America by the Horthy régime in Hungary, will not only make propaganda for Horthy, but will also try to raise money to bolster up his toftering administration. The members of the delegation are Rabbi Adler, Franz Tsekeli and Dr. Zahler. Premier Bethlen gave a banquet in the delegation's honor before their leaving Budapest.

HERBERT SAMUEL APPROVES CHARTER FOR ZIONIST MORTGAGE BANK

London (J. C. B.)—It was learned here yesterday that Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, has agreed to the proposed charter for the Zionist Mortgage Bank and that the Economic Council of the Central Zionist Organization here is preparing to issue shares for 50,000 pounds sterling. The capital of the bank is to be 200,000 pounds.

It was announced that the Economic Council has assigned 34,000 pounds for the building of houses in Jaffa, and that the Zionist Commission plans to start work on newly puchased land in the "Emek."

INVESTIGATE QUESTION OF NATIONALITY OF INHABITANTS IN MANDATE COUNTRIES

London (J. C. B.)—A report from Geneva has reached here to the effect that the League of Nations' Commission on Mandates will visit London, Paris and Brussells so as to learn the opinion of the Mandatory Powers on the question of the nationality of the inhabitants of the mandate countries. The Commission will submit a report at the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

ROUMANIAN EDICT AGAINST REFUGEES NOT TO BE POSTPONED

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—The General Staff has issued a statement that the order providing for the evacuation of 20,000 Jewish refugees before the end of November is to remain in effect, and will not be postponed despite the request for postponement addressed to the government by all Jewish organizations and many prominent Jews. The Minister of War repeated his declaration that should the Jewish committees not be in a position to carry out the evacuation of the refugees within the next week, the government would take steps to enforce the return of the refugees to Ukraine regardless of the state of war now existing in that territory.

JEWISH WORKERS RECALL REPRESENTATIVE FROM WARSAW KEHILLAH

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—At a general meeting of Jewish workers held here, it was decided that the Jewish workers withdraw their representative from the Warsaw Kehillah, giving as a reason for their withdrawal, that the Kehillah is a reactionary body, opposed to the interests of the working class.

The employees of the Kehillah, who recently returned to work, after a strike that lasted for several months, threaten to go on strike again, because the Kehillah has refused to pay them the sums agreed upon as "back-pay" for the time that they were out of work.

Canada Opens Office in Warsaw to Help Emigrants

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Canadian government has opened an office here that will examine the passports and papers of emigrants desiring to go to Canada and will inform the emigrants whether the immigration officials in Canada will admit them. This step was taken so as to avoid a repetition of the unfortunate experiences of some emigrants, who, after crossing the ocean, were sent back because they did not possess the necessary papers.

London (J. C. B.)—At the suggestion of Winston Churchill, head of the British Colonial Office, a conference will take place next week between representatives of the World Zionist Organization and members of the Palestinian Arab Delegation now in London. Dr. Weizmann is expected to participate in this meeting. It is learned that at empts will be made to effect a compromise on the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine which the Arabs insist on limiting, and in the matter of the establishment of a Parliamentary government at Jerusalem.

London (J. T. A.)—A report from Moscow states that the Bolsheviks have captured 52 leaders of pogromist bands which formerly operated with General Wrangl's army and have been at large in the Crimean Peninsula since his retirement. The region around Odessa, with its large Jewish communities, was the scene of the bandits' activities and now that their power has, to a great extent, been destroyed, the Jewish population feels itself much more at ease.

The same dispatch indicates that steps are being taken to prevent the return of officers and soldiers of Wrangl's army from Constantinople, where a great many of them are congregated now.

Col. Paterson, commanding officer of one of the Jewish battalions in Palestine and with Jabotinsky the organizer of the Jewish Legion, leaves England on Saturday to join the Keren Hayesod Delegation now in the United States.

The executors of the will of Dr. David Wolfsohn, late president of the World Zionist Organization, announce that he has bequeathed his entire fortune of 150,000 florins to the Jewish people. His wish is that part of the money be expended in transferring the remains of Dr. Theodor Herzl, Mrs. Wolfsohn and himself to Palestine, where suitable monuments are to be erected. The greater part of his fortune is left to the Zionist Actions Committee, to be spent as it sees fit.

Jewish refugees now quartered in Poland along the White Russian border will be evacuated, according to a decree issued by the Polish Government yesterday. All immigrants situated in 14 cities along the frontier, beginning with Baramovitch, to towns near Vohlynia, are to be expelled immediately.

The local Ukrainian Committee has held a conference with representatives of the J. D. C., for the purpose of effecting a plan for common activities on behalf of those whom the order affects, but the "Joint" has as yet given no definite reply.

The Polish government has confirmed the appointment of Rabbi Posnansky as Chief Rabbi of Warsaw.

Dr. Schmidt, well-known physician of Boston, has been appointed head of the Joint Distribution Committee's sanitary work in Poland. All sanitary activities are to be reorganized under his direction. His first step was to arrange for a student nurse's course of five years' length, which will be given at Warsaw, Cracow and Rovno.

Dr. Schmidt has called a conference of local Jewish community leaders where it was decided to create a committee of Polish Jews to co-operate with the J. D. C. in its sanitary activities.

Dr. Fridjhof Nansen, head of the "League" Commission for Russian Refugees, has arrived here to negotiate with the Polish government on the question of the transit and sojourn of refugees. He is expected to confer shortly with representatives of the Jewish Emigration Committee here.

RELATIONS

By Abraham Reisen

As a child Gershon had heard his mother talk about her cousin, Bashe, who lived in the big city. But after his mother had once taken a trip to the big city to see a doctor, and had returned, Bashe was constantly on her lips. She had eaten at Bashe' – had slept at Bashe's. Bashe had gone to the doctor with her—Bashe had lent her the few dollars which she needed for her return ticket,' and so on, and so on. Hearing Bashe's name so often made Gershon think that this cousin of his mother's was the best, the wisest and the richest lady of the land. And he pictured her to himself as tall, well dressed and he thought that when she spoke she always smiled like Yache the "Gabette," who was always going about collecting money for poor people.

Being so well pleased with Bashe, there was only one thing which caused Gershon regret. Bashe was not a near rela ive of his—in fact she was only a second cousin. If she were his mother's niece, then she would be a real cousin of his, and that would be really near! But, in spite of this, Gershon looked upon Bashe as a near relative. He was almost a firs' cousin of hers.

When Gershon was 17 years old and knew his Torah well and even a little Russian and the four processes in arithmetic so that he could work out all sorts of examples with pounds and litres, and even find out how many seconds there were in a year, his parents began to think about a future for him.

It had become the custom in the village to teach boys a trade and even the Rov's grandson was apprenticed to a watchmaker and this caused workingmen to be looked upon with more respect. Nevertheless, Gershon's parents did not want their son to be a workingman. In the first place he was not very strong and then he was already too old to be apprenticed. That was usually done when a boy was fourteen or fifteen, but not when he was already seventeen. Such a young man especially when he knew a little of Russian and was a mathematician (as his father considered him), was deserving of a position in a store as an assistant book keeper or as a correspondence clerk. Since, however, in their city the storekeepers kept their own books, Gershon's parents decided to send him to the big city. Especially since they had a relative, Bashe, there.

One rainy morning about Succoth, Gershon started for the big city.

Of course there was a train going from the little own to the big city, but a ticket cost four gilden and two kopecks. But there were also "Baali Agoles," who went to the big cities and they asked much less, and for a boy like Gershon the charge amounted to a gilden, because a boy does not travel, he just "comes along."

He sat inside the wagon, but since the trip lasted nearly twenty-four hours and it was raining all the time, Gershon came to the big city, dripping wet and nearly frozen.

When they came to the city, they drove right to the inn which bore the name of Gershon's home town. When Gershon stepped into the courtyard and looked at the tall houses and at the many strange people who were walking about, he felt very lonely and strange and even the driver, who was a relative of his, appeared strange and cross to him. He felt depressed and homesick.

When the driver stepped into the inn, Gershon, taking up his box, followed him, although he did not know to whom he was going or whether he would be allowed in. He walked in and set his box down near the table.

"No, sonny, this is not the place for boxes. I have more important guests ..."

This was Gershon's first welcome. Frightened, he took up the box and did not know where to put it. He looked pleadingly at the driver who had brought him there

"Well, young man," the driver said to him, "this is no place for you. Here one must pay. But you have a relative somewhere around here—go look her up and you'll stop there. She lives on the 'Val,' not far away in Shmuel the Shochet's house. You'll ask someone and he'll show you the way."

When Gershon heard the word "relative," he remembered Bashe, his second cousin, and a warm current ran through his veins.

And forgetting to say good-bye to the driver, Gershon walked into the street and for a quarter of an hour after that there was heard in the noisy, oppressive street of the big city, the timid question of a pale, frightened boy:

"How do you get to the 'Val,' to Shmuel the Shochet's house?"

From one of the window in the court of Shmuel the Shocket's house, there looked down upon Gershon the eyes of a tall, neatly dressed Jewess.

"That's Bashe," ran through his head and he walked right over to the white door which was near the window at which the tall, neatly dressed woman was standing.

When he got over to the door and saw that he could not open it, Gershon, in his excitement, began to pound on the door with all his might. Soon, however, he grew frightened at his own pounding. The door was opened and he saw the tall, neatly dressed Jewess, who was looking at him sternly.

"What are you banging for?" she yelled out. "Whom do you want?"

And before the boy had a chance to answer, a few children came over to the door and the thought ran through Gershon's head—"Bashe's children—my second-second cousins"—and encouraged by this thought, he answered:

"I am looking for Bashe—my cousin."

Gershon expected that at these words he would be greeted by: "Why, what a guest we have," but instead the children at the door burst into loud laughter, and the Jewess answered crossly:

"There's no Bashe here, you fool," and again Gershon heard the laughter of the children and then the door was banged to.

And Gershon felt very much depressed, but still he was glad that this was not Bashe, his second cousin—this bad, cross woman.

He walked about the court looking for the real Bashe, his relative who, he thought, was so warm-hearted, so good.

But in his ears there still rang the laughter of the children and the cross words of the tall woman and he was still a little frigtened.

After having knocked at about a dozen doors and having heard all sorts of reproaches and insults, Gershon, a half hour later approached a low house in the corner of the court and although he felt sure that this was not the house, he asked a short, plainly dressed woman with a troubled face:

"Where does Bashe live?"

"What do you need her for?" and the woman stared at him questioningly, her eyes filled with suspicion.

"She is a relative of ours."

"Who are you?" the woman asked, not taking her eyes from Gershon, and from his box which he was still holding in his hands.

"I am Chaie's son from Biednovke."

"I'm Bashe," the woman said coldly. "Put your box down. What are you doing here?"

Gershon grew so confused at hearing that this short, poorly dressed woman was the Bashe of whom he had heard so much and to whom he had felt so much attracted, that he wanted to ask:

"Are you really Bashe—then why are you so short?"

Bashe led him into the house. Seated around a table were three children—two girls and a boy about Gershon's age. They stared at him with curiosity and one girl got up and asked:

"Mother, who is that?"

"A relative of ours. Chaie's, from Biednovke."

The children looked the boy over and then resumed their former positions, seeming to forget Gershon's existence.

Gershon looked at them and began figuring in his old way:

"Their children and my children will be distant relatives."

He sighed, feeling now that even Bashe, his second cousin, was a stranger to him and reminding himself that she had lent his mother four gilden, he began to wonder and could not understand it all.

"Wash yourself and come to eat," Bashe suddenly interrupted his thoughts.

But her hospitality rang strange to him. Gershon was hungry but he went to wash, not because of his hunger, but only to obey, to do as this strange woman ordered.

When he sat down to eat and took the first mouthful, he heard someone enter the house. A little girl, Gershon's second cousin, walked into the next room to see who it was and came back, saying:

"Mama, a beggar came in."

"Tell him I have nothing to give." And Gershon heard her mutter under her breath, "I have beggars of my own," and his food nearly choked him.

TO SEND JEWISH YOUNG MEN TO BRAZIL

Danzig (J. T. A.)—The local Jewish Emigration Committee will in the near future send several hundred Jewish young men, interned here, to Brazil, at the expense of the Committee.

"JOINT" WARMING UP FOR THE WINTER

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The local directors of the Joint Distribution Committee have began energetic work in order to provide for the refugees against the severities of winter. Representatives have been sent to Bialostok, Pinsk, Vilna and Rovno, to organize orphan asylums and to arrange to send the few hundred orphans that have been adopted to the respective families. The "Joint" representatives took with them for distribution, winter clothes and blankets.

COMMUNISTS TRY RABBI BECAUSE "YESHIVAH BOCHER" CONTRACTED TUBERCULOSIS

Riga (J. T. A.)—Rabbi Joffe of Homel, was brought before a Revolutionary Tribunal and will be tried because a "Yeshivah Bocher" in the Yeshivah of which he is director, contracted tuberculosis, due to alleged insanitary conditions in the Yeshivah.

NAMES OF THOSE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN JERUSALEM DISTURBANCES

Jerusalem (J. T. A.)—The following are the names of those seriously wounded in the riots that took place in Jerusalem on November 2nd: Samuel Agoni, Rabbi Zalman Reuben, Meyer Cohen, Isaac Snowman, Max Lubin, Alexander Block, Stefan Turk, Reuben Rapp, Simon Shohen, Moses Fishman, Shabati Pomeranz, Abraham Levine, Ch. Wolf and Israel Ortstein. They are at the Hadassah Hospital here, and their condition is reported as serious.

"ORT" ORGANIZES TRADE SCHOOLS IN DANZIG

Danzig (J. T. A.)—A conference of representatives of the "Ort" Society is to be held here towards the end of November, in order to establish a large trade school for Jewish workers in Danzig. The project has caused much interest in local Jewish circles, especially in view of the recent decision of the Christian artisans to refuse Jewish students in the general trade schools, and prohibiting Christian teachers from accepting Jewish students.

JEWISH DEPUTIES SWING SEJM VOTE ON VILNA

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The 9 Jewish deputies in the Polish Sejm were the deciding factor in the very important issue of Vilna which had been debated pro and con for two stormy days in the Polish parliament. The business before the Sejm was the proposal of President Pilsudski to constitute the city of Vilna an independent Central Lithuanian State. This was countered by the sug-suggestion that Vilna be incorporated in Poland. President Pilsudski threatened to resign unless the Sejm approved his suggestion, but the deputies were almost evenly divided and the decision rested with the Jewish group of 9. At first these decided to abstain from participation in the vote, but after several conferences with Premier Ponikowski and Dr. Ashkenazi, they decided to support the government. The resulting vote was 171 for Pilsudski's proposal, and 158 against. It was stated that the Jewish bloc supported the government, not because they were satisfied with its attitude towards the Jews, but because they did not wish Pilsudski to resign.

200 CHALUZIM BARRED FROM PALESTINE BECAUSE OF $3,200

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—200 chaluzim from Ukraine, prepared and ready to enter Palestine, are held up at Galatz, in Roumania, on account of the small sum of $3,200, which must be paid to the Roumanian Government for the 200 visas. Neither the chaluzim nor the Roumanian Zionist Organization have the necessary funds at their disposal. The London Zionist Executive was appealed to, but replied that its present financial condition does not permit it to satisfy the request. The Roumanian Organization has therefore initiated a campaign to raise half a million, lei (which is $3,200), so that the chaluzim may proceed on their journey.

80% OF JEWISH WORKINGMEN IN WARSAW UNEMPLOYED

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The economic crisis in Poland, has hit especially hard the Jewish workingmen in Warsaw, 80% of whom, it is estimated, are out of employment. It is known that at least four-fifths of the Jewish laborers in the leather trade are idle, likewise 70% of workingmen in the spinning and weaving industry, and 80% of the Jewish cloakmakers. Conditions in other fields are no brighter. The Jewish co-operative stores are doing their best to alleviate the suffering, but limited resources make their activities insignificant as compared with the immensity of the distress. It is feared that unless the general economic situation in Poland improves appreciably, the Jewish labor element, in the larger towns especially, will be faced with a very terrible crisis.

BERLIN KEHILLAH HAS BUDGET OF THIRTY-FIVE MILLION MARKS

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The Berlin Kehillah needs thirty-five million German marks, in order to carry on its activities during the coming year, including the upkeep of its schools and institutions. A conference will be held in the near future to consider the budget question.

LEMBERG COLLECTS TWO MILLION MARKS FOR KEREN HAYESOD

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The visit of the Tchortkover Rabbi to Lemberg on behalf of the Keren Hayesod of Palestine, resulted in the collection of two million marks for that fund.

LOST, A DAUGHTER

A Sketch of Jewish Life

By Fanny Evelyn

"So you want to borrow my best jar?" The speaker was tall and stately, and seemed to lose none of her dignity as she bent over the washtub.

"Yes, Mrs. Cohen, only for a few days, until I have mine fixed. These days, Mrs. Cohen, things are worth nothing. Mr jar, (I only have it two years) is all cracked. I bought it the day my Rosie went away," she sighed. "Woe is me. What should I tell you, Mrs. Cohen? My heart is like a stone."

One glance at Mrs. Goodman told that her words were sincere for her face bore the traces of one stricken with a great loneliness.

Mrs. Cohen dried her hands, reached for the earthenware jar from the depths of the cupboard, and gave it to Mrs. Goodman.

"Long years you should have," said her grateful neighbor. "It's just what I need."

"Why do you hurry so, Mrs. Goodman? Sit down; we'll drink a glass of tea."

Willingly Mrs. Goodman sat. "A good year to you, Mrs. Cohen," she said. "What can I lose? I'll drink a glass of tea but I can only stay a little while because the grapes may spoil. The devil take that stingy huckster. How he fooled me. But that would be my last worry, if only I had my little Rosie with me again," she paused—"You don't remember my little girl, do you, Mrs. Cohen?"

"No, how could I?" asked Mrs. Cohen, who really welcomed this unlooked-for burst of confidence. "Purim was only a year since I am living in this house."

A fond, reminiscent smile spread over the motherly countenance of Mrs. Goodman. Thinking of her little Rosie broke her heart. But speaking of her virtues always made the mother feel proud and soothed the ache in her breast.

"So you do not remember my little girl?" she began slowly. "People used to say, 'You should be proud of your daughter.' And I was proud. Why should I fool myself? She was good and so handy. Mrs. Cohen, the day she didn't work, how she made the house, just like you to-day. Well, what should I tell you? One day she came to me and said, 'Mamma, I am married.' I looked at her like she was crazy. 'What kind of a joke is this you tell me?'

"'It's no joke. Here is my marriage license.' She takes from her pocketbook that piece of paper and shows it to me."

Mrs. Goodman paused and slowly began to sip her tea. "You can imagine my heart," she resumed. "But I said to her, 'Rosie, tell me, how could you do such a thing without your mother knowing anything about it? Don't you know it is a mother's only hope that she should lead her children to the Chuppe? What did you do?' But there was no answer from Rosie. I came nearer to Rosie and I saw that she was crying. Oh, woe is me. What could I do? My heart was broken—a mother's heart. So I said to her, 'Tell me, Rosie, who did you marry? Is he a Jew?' She looked at me and turned her head. Then I knew that she had married a goy—my little Rosie had married a goy."

She bent forward, breathing faster and faster. She was living again the emotions of the unforgettable past.

But the soft touch of her neighbor's hand soothed her and brought her back to the present.

"Well, Mrs. Cohen, so she married a goy. But what could I do?" she sighed. "She had pained me, but my mother-heart went out to her. Soon she was in my arms, crying her heart out on my breast. I couldn't keep still, I had to ask her, 'Are you happy, my child?' 'Oh, very happy, and, mamma, you should see the beautiful apartment we are going to have and the big machine. Just think, mamma, no more store hours. No more working at night; all the money I want.' She stopped and looked at me."

"'You should be glad that I am happy.' She turned away and hurriedly began putting things in her satchel.

"I should be happy yet! Nu, I ask you, Mrs. Cohen. Ran away, married herself to a goy—and I should be happy." She paused and then contined: "What more should I tell you? She put on her hat, picked up her satchel and said, 'Well, I must go now.'

"'Rosie, are you going—? Are you leaving me like this?' I slowly asked.

"Rosie dropped her head. She was ashamed to look at me.

"'You—you know how it is, mother. I couldn't bring him into this old tenement house and besides he could not understand your way of speaking and of course you wouldn't know his.'

"What would you do, Mrs. Cohen, if you were in my place? Ashamed of her old mother. My little Rosie, my baby, ashamed of me! I wanted to talk to her—to scream, to cry, to tell her not to leave me alone. But I couldn't! I just stood still and watched her take her things and go away. O, God! What have I done to be left alone in my old age?"

She burst into tears. In silence Mrs. Cohen took her hand, full of sympathy for this broken-hearted mother. Finally, she asked: "Where did your daughter meet him, Mrs. Goodman?"

"Where did she meet him? At a dance. Tell me, Mrs. Cohen, did you ever see such a craziness for dancing as the American girls have? Wake them up in the middle of the night, and tell them it's a dance. They'll go. I know by us in Russia, the only dancing we did was at a wedding or some other Simchah. But here they don't need a reason. They just dance."

Slowly she rose and took the jar.

"Before you go, tell me have you seen her since she went away, your daughter, I mean."

"Just once, Mrs. Cohen. She came down to see me before they went to Florida. Once in a while I get a card that she is well. Now, Mrs. Cohen, is it worth raising children, worrying so much and then in one's old age to be left alone?" She wiped away a tear, and walked towards the door. At the door she paused. "Thank you for the jar. We should all live till next year—but with happier hearts."

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ZIONIST ANSWERS LUDENDORF'S ACCUSATIONS

Berlin (J. T. A.)—The local "Vossische Zeitung" prints an article by a Zionist author, answering the accusations made against Jews by General Ludendorf in his book, "War and Politics." The writer declares that the arguments presented in Ludendorf's book regarding the part played by Jews in the World War and their demands with regard to Palestine are highly fantastic and without foundation.

VILNA CATHEDRAL EXPELS JEWISH MERCHANTS NEARBY

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The Vilna Cathedral authorities have taken steps to remove 26 Jewish merchants from their stores situated near the cathedral building, on the ground that the presence of Jews defiles the Cathedral.

Rabbi Rubenstein has approached General Zeligowsky with a plea to postpone the expulsion, and he has promised to refer the matter to the regular court. The Jewish merchants have been in occupancy of their stores for several years past, and the sudden move of the Cathedral authorities is interpreted as simply another step in the campaign to undermine the economic condition of the Jews in the city.

ZIONISTS DO NOT WANT TO INTERFERE WITH JEWISH POLITICS IN ROUMANIA

Bucharest (J. T. A.)—A conference of Zionists is being held here to consider the question of organizing a general Jewish organization for political and economic work, that will assume the responsibility for all such activities, while the Zionists, as Zionists, will not have to concern themselves with Jewish political affairs of Roumania. The Zionists are ready to participate in the work of the new organization, but they feel that the Zionist Organization itself should not interfere in internal Roumanian affairs.

POLISH SOLIDERS ORDERED TO FIRE AT REFUGEES CROSSING FRONTIER

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—Polish soldiers on guard at the eastern frontier of the country, especially those near the White Russian boundary, have been given special orders to fire without warning at refugees without legal documents, who attempt to cross into the country.

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES JEWISH NATIONAL VERBAND

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The Governor of Klausenberg has sent a statement to the Jewish press, declaring that the Roumanian government has recognized the Jewish National Council of Siedenburgen as the legal representative of the Jews of that province because it is the organized expression of the majority of its Jews.

Soldiers and armed students last Friday descended upon the Jewish quarter of Budapest, where they ill-treated a number of Jews who were found about the streets. Among the victims were members of the editorial staff of the *Pester Lloyd*, the only non-Jewish publication in Hungary which favors the Jews.

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Dominion Correspondence

OTTAWA

A week-end entertainment and dance under the auspices of the Hadassah Chapter of Ottawa, was held at Racquet Court on Sunday evening, November 20th. The large hall filled to capacity, was fittingly decorated with the Union Jack interwoven with the Zionist emblem. Under the leadership of Mrs. A. J. Freiman and the very able assistance of the convener, Mrs. L. Leiken, the entertainment was a great success. The conveners and assistants included: entertainment, Mrs. F. H. Sinclair; refreshments, Mrs. B. Pearl, assisted by Mrs. J. Davis, Mrs. M. Shenkman, Mrs. D. Epstein, Miss Levin and Miss H. Abelson; punch, Mrs. Loeb assisted by Mrs. S. Epstein.

EDMONTON

Work has started in earnest for the big bazaar to be given January 29th, under the auspices of the Council of Women, in aid of the Talmud Torah fund. Each Wednesday afternoon the ladies are meeting at the home of Mrs. William Diamond to sew for the event. Three showers are being planned, one for each month, a towel, apron and miscellaneous shower. The bazaar will take place at Memorial Hall and no effort will be spared to make it a huge success.

Mrs. H. N. Sereth of Seattle has been a visitor at Edmonton for several weeks, staying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James E. Sameth.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lauer have taken up their home at the René Lemarchand mansions. Mrs. Lauer previous to her marriage two weeks ago, was Miss Sarah Wolsch of Winnipeg.

M. I. Lieberman, manager of the Edmonton rugby team has just returned from a victorious trip with his "Eskimos" from Winnipeg. The team with their manager will likely play in Toronto within the next week for the Dominion championship.

The Hadassah Chapter of Edmonton are making a special effort this fall to make up the sum pledged by them to the Keren Hayesod fund. The first event will be a whist drive to take place Sunday, November 7th, and this will be followed by a Concert to be given the first Sunday of December at the Allen theatre.

A large number of new Jewish babies arrived in Edmonton during the month of October. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Sameth are being congratulated on the birth of a baby boy, Irwin Arthur, born on October 23rd. Mr. and Mrs. M. Louis were blessed by the birth of a son, October 11th, the same day that a baby girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Cohen of the South Side. Etta Riva is the name of the new little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Glassman born last month.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Bell and family have gone to Vancouver, B.C., where they will take up their new residence.

Louis Friedman of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is a guest at the home of his brother, Harry F. Friedman. He is likely to become a permanent member of the Edmouton community.

The Young Jewish Literary club, which was recently reorganized with B. Kotzin as president, H. Hardin as vice-president, S. Plottel as secretary-treasurer, and Miss M. Wershof, Miss B. Griesdorf, G. R. Goldstein and C. Greenberg as members of the executive, held their first entertainment in the Separate School hall.

A number of the boys are now rehearsing for a minstrel show and expect to introduce something new in the line of comedy that will make others sit up.

JUDAH GIRLS

The Judah Girls' dance at Bingham's Rainbow Rooms on November 15th, was typical of all their events, eagerly looked forward to and eminently successful.

The officers who contributed largely to the success of the dance, are as follows: Mrs. Harry Roher, president; Jennie Narofsky, vice-president; Rose Manilla, recording secretary; Gussie Wiener, treasurer, and Mrs. Henry Rabow, social secretary.

Refreshments were served during intermission and dancing was later resumed till the "wee sma'" hours, when the guests reluctantly departed.

PHOENIX CLUB

The Phoenix Club, with its manifold athletic, social and dramatic features has now grown to a membership of sixty. Those now holding office are: Albert Sirkin, president; Abe Smith, vice-president; Maurice Fisher, recording secretary and Bill Bryant, corresponding secretary.

BOOT AND SHOE SOCIETY

A meeting of the Hebrew Boot and Shoe Society will be held on Wednesday, November 30th, at the home of Miss Vetta Sadowski, 171 Grace St. Samuel B. Kaufman will deliver a short address.

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JEWISH DEPUTIES ACCUSED OF TREASON FOR SUPPORTING PILSUDSKI

Warsaw (J. T. A.) -The stand taken by the Jewish Sejm Deputies in supporting the government's proposal that Vilna shall not be incorporated into Poland, has caused considerable excitement and anger in certain quarters. The People's Democratic Party and the Polish Socialist Party call the action of the Jewish deputies, treason to the republic.

Immediately after the vote in the Sejm, the Jewish Press here announced that the Jewish deputies supported the government after representatives of the Cabinet promised to satisfy certain Jewish demands. It is also learned that the Jewish deputies took the stand they did in order to put an end to the government crisis and to the general chaos prevailing in the country. The government further promised that the plebiscite in Vilna would be conducted in a non-partisan and objective manner, and under circumstances which would enable the Jews and White Russians to play an important role. Likewise it is understood that in a conference which took place during the Sejm debate on the Vilna question, Premier Ponikowski promised the Jewish deputies to settle a number of Jewish problems.

Though the position of Jewish deputies in supporting Pilsudski has met the approval of and caused considerable satisfaction in government circles, other important elements are dissatisfied with the stand. The "Gazette Warshawska" publishes a warning against the obligations towards the Jews undertaken by the government and the Christian People's Party interpolated in the Sejm, demanding detailed information regarding the government's promises to Jews. The premier refused to answer immediately but promised to explain at the next session of the Sejm. The interpolation has, in the meantime, caused considerable disturbance, and it is probable that this question alone will precipitate a government crisis, since the People's Democratic Party and the Socialist Party are supporting the Christian People's Party, and a bloc resulting from consolidation of the three, would be powerful enough to effect the collapse of the Cabinet.

COL. LAWRENCE NOT TO GO TO TRANS-JORDANIA

London (J. C. B.)—The British Colonial Office announces that Mr. Philby, an expert on Arab affairs, is to be the British adviser of Emir Abdullah, the ruler of Trans-Jordania.

SOCIETY

All Society Items and other local notes should be communicated to the office of the Review by 5 o'clock each Tuesday afternoon in order to appear in the current week's issue. Phone Adelaide 5489.

A very successful soap shower was held on Tuesday evening at the home of the Misses Pakowitz for the sale at the Palestinian bazaar.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Anna Sniderman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sniderman, 414 Queen Street West, to Louis Cadesky, which will take place December 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph King of Whitby are visiting Mrs. M. Singer, Kendall Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Coepland of Ottawa, were in the city attending the Granatstein wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning Goldberg of Hamilton were visitors in the city over the week-end..

Mrs. H. Holzman of Ottawa was in the city the week end, the guest of Mrs. E. J. Kenen.

Mrs. M. Freedman of Salem Ave., entertained at dinner last Sunday. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Miss Janice Rosenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenthal, 295 St. George Street, was hostess Sunday, to 15 girl friends.

Isaiaha Kenan, 50 Bernard Ave., won a medal last Friday for oratory at Oakwood High School.

Misses Ann Sniderman, Cecil Houzer, Minnie Livingston, Rose Livingston, Mollie Vise, Rose Rosenbloom, Sara Solway, Jennie Nankin, Bessie Livingston, Minnie Draimin, Lillian Roth, Jennie Draimin, Pearl Goldstein, Mrs. R. L. Zien and Mrs. J. Lisson, were present at a dinner given by Misses Winnie and Rose Livingston recently, at the Carls-Rite Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kronick, 106 Madison Ave., have returned from a visit in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lavine of 182 Beverley Street, are residing at 71 Gloucester Street, until their new home is completed.

A dance of the Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity will take place on Saturday, November 26, at the home of Miss Jennie Nankin, 26 Walmer Road.

Mrs. Herbert Schulman has returned from a trip to Cleveland.

Miss Eve Zatulove of St. Catharines, Ont., spent a few days with Mrs. A. Kasman, 124 Kendel Ave.

Mrs. N. Gardner of Quebec City is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Percy Schulman, Indian Grove.

Mrs. B. Raz, Church Street, entertained a few friends at bridge this afternoon at the Diet Kitchen, Bloor St.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cohen, 54 Wellsboro Apts., are spending the week-end in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hartman, 428 Markham St., entertained their family in honor of the engagement of their daughter Bella to Wolf Wilder.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sher are now residing at their new home, 525 Palmerston Blvd.

Mrs. Jack Schwartz, Barton Ave., is visiting her mother in New York City.

Mrs. Samuel Rasminsky of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jack Ellis, Montrose Ave.

Mrs. S. Keyfetz of Port McNichol, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. I. Willinsky, 120 Madison Ave.

The Jewish Old Folks' Home was made happy by a dinner tendered by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Granatstein, Madison Ave., in honor of the marriage of their daughters, Miss Lillian to Irving Meyers, and Miss Rose to Joel Pullan. The tables were beautifully decorated with yellow mums and shaded candles. During the course of the evening speeches were given by Mrs. Eber, Mrs. Meyers of Rochester, E. Pullan and Mr. Granatstein. At the close of the event a sum of $155 was donated to the Institute.

W. Arnowitch of Rochester, N.Y., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Glassberg-Volpe, while on his way to attend a convention in Chicago.

The Herzel Girls celebrated their fifteenth anniversary at Hunt's Tea Room. Mrs. I. Siegel, who was the guest of honor, reviewed the history of the club from its inception. A dance followed the address.

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After three years exclusively wholesale, we are re-opening attractive Retail Showrooms at 88 King St. West, with a large, well assorted collection of high-class

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This INAUGURATION SALE is marked with genuine price reductions of a most alluring character. Prices as low as possible and PRICES ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES -Wonderful Values.

The stock is varied—full lines of best weaves and choice colorings. Beautiful specimens suitable for Living-rooms, Dining-rooms, Hallways and Bedrooms. **Gathered from the famous rug markets of Persia and Turkey by our own buyers.**

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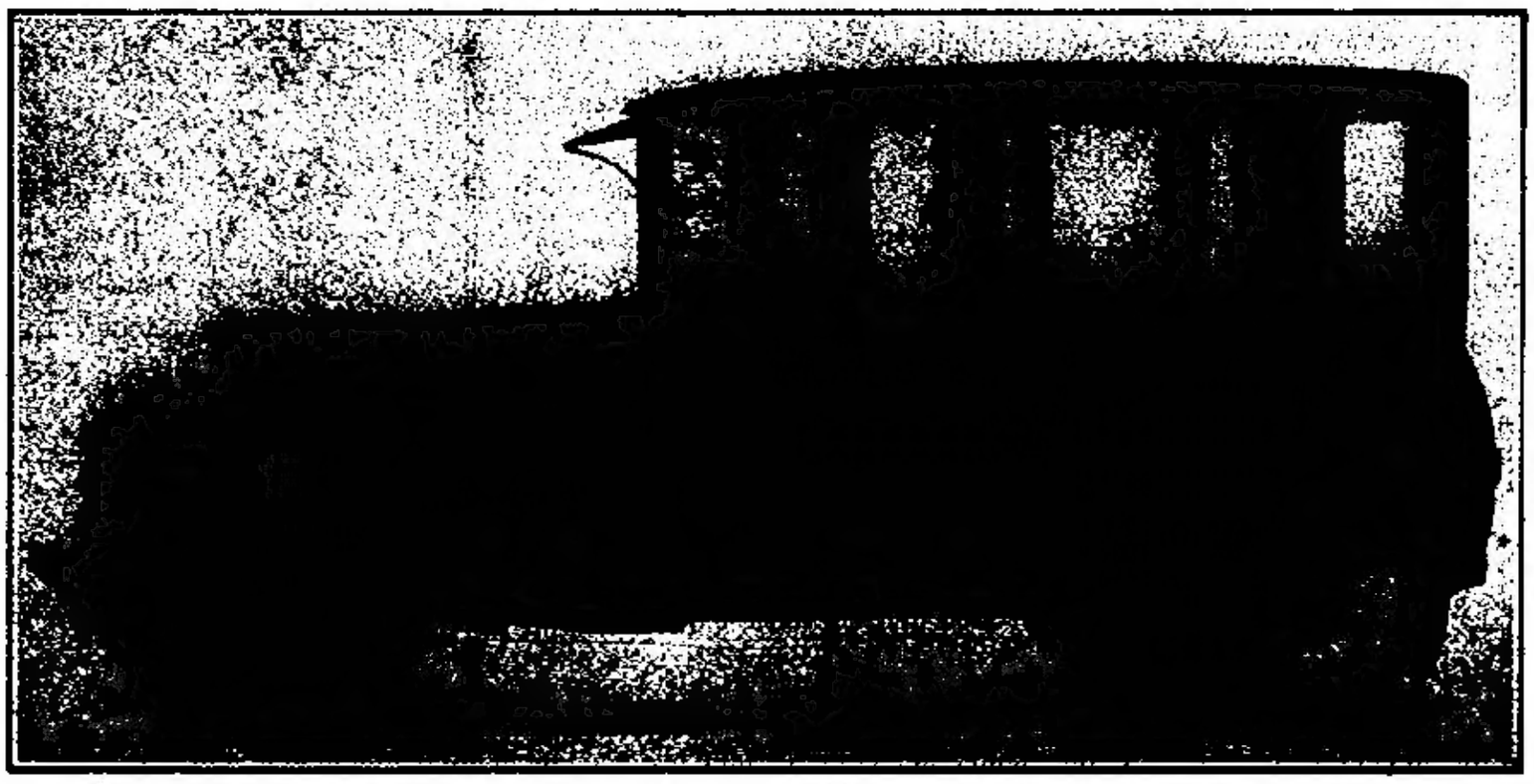

INTERESTING DOUBLE WEDDING AT HOLY BLOSSOM SYNAGOGUE

Above are shown the principals in a pretty double wedding which took place at Holy Blossom Synagogue, Wednesday afternoon, November 17th. From left to right, they are: Joel Pullan, and his bride, formerly Miss Rose Granatstein: Mrs. Irving Meyers, who was formerly Miss Lillian Yvonne Granatstein, and Irving Meyers, B.A., of Rochester. The two brides are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. S Granatstein, 138 Madison avenue.

MARRIAGES

MEYERS-GRANATSTEIN PULLAN-GRANATSTEIN

A double wedding of much interest to the people of Toronto took place on Wednesday, November 16, at the Holy Blossom Synagogue, when Miss Lillian Granatstein was united in marriage to Irving Meyers of Rochester, N.Y., and Miss Rose Granatstein became the bride of Joel Pullan of Toronto. Rabbi B. R. Brickner officiated, assisted by Rabbi Graubart.

The brides, who were given away by their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Granatstein, were very attractive, Miss Lillian wearing a gown of white charmeuse, edged with pearls and carrying a shower bouquet of white roses, Miss Rose in silver lace over white charmeuse, also carrying a bouquet of white roses. Mrs. Max Fumes was matron of honor, wearing a black gown with large picture hat. Miss Jennie Pullan, maid of honor, was in peach taffeta. Little Herma Meyers, flower girl, wore a pretty frock of pale pink and carried a basket of sweetheart roses.

The grooms' attendants were Cecil Simonsky and Bernard Meyers of Rochester, N.Y. Joseph Granatstein and Jack Greenberg were amongst the ushers.

Following the ceremony a reception and dance was held at Columbus Hall, where Mrs. J. S. Granatstein received, wearing a gown of black crepe meteor. Amongst the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brenner, Mrs. D. Eber of Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. M. Granatstein, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pullan, Mrs. S. Meyers of Rochester, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Granatstein, Miss Reta Pullan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rashkofsky, Edward Choate of Vancouver, B.C., Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fumes, Dr. and Mrs. S. Lavine, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Singer and Mr. and Mrs. H. Pullan.

Mr. and Mrs. Pullan left later for Burmuda where the honeymoon will be spent and Mr. and Mrs. Meyers for North Carolina.

FRILECK-LEVY

The marriage of Miss Clara Levy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Levy to Isador Frileck was solemnized on Friday, November 11, Rabbi Weinreb officiating. A reception was later held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Frileck left for a short trip to Buffalo and neighboring points. Upon their return they will reside at 94 Baldwin St.

VISE-HOUZER

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Houzer, 123 Spadina Road, when their daughter Ceci. became the bride of Bernard Vise. Rabbi B. R. Brickner officiated. The honeymoon will be spent in Chicago.

ENGAGEMENTS

WILDER-HARTMAN

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hartman, 428 Markham Street, announce the engagement of their second daughter Belia to Wolfe Wilder, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilder, Shaw Street.

YAVITCH-COHEN

Moses Cohen of San Bernardino, California, formerly of Toronto, wishes to announce the engagement of his youngest daughter Bertha, to Benjamin Yavitch of Los Angeles, California, the wedding to take place early in the spring.

COUNCIL NEWS

Very delightful and well-attended was the November meeting of the Council of Jewish Women, held in the Empire Room of the Prince George Hotel on November 17th. The business of the meeting was dispatched quickly and satisfactorily. The reports of standing committees showed enthusiasm and co-operation. Particularly the sewing circles, showing great activity and enthusiasm in novelty sewing, doll-making and most particularly, community sewing. Children's dresses are being completed rapidly, a number being all ready for distribution by the Co-operative Board of Charities. The Council is taking charge of a "kitchen utilities" booth at the Hadassah Bazaar at Mosher's Arcadia, December 21.

The program of the Council followed the business meeting, the musical numbers being a musical treat. Mr. Czaplansky, accompanied by Mrs. Broadies Farmer, gave several selections of exquisite beauty.

Miss Silverman's vocal selections with Mrs. Harry Rosenthal at the piano were delightful. Miss Whitton spoke most instructively and comprehensively on the three platforms for the coming elections. Her talk was entirely unbiased and gave wide scope for individual thought and opinion. Tea and a social half-hour followed.

BEACH AUXILIARY SHOWER

Baby's Shower to be Held by the Beach Auxiliary

A baby shower will be held by the Beach Auxiliary in aid of the Palestinian Bazaar on Wednesday, December 6th, at the Beach Institute, 109 Kenilworth Avenue.

THIRD ANNUAL BALL OF FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPICS ANNOUNCED

The Federation of Jewish Philanthropics will hold their third annual ball in the new ball room of the King Edward Hotel, Monday evening, December 26. The entire arrangements are in the hands of the Council of Jewish Women and plans are being completed with an aim to making this a big social as well as financial success.

TORONTO LODGE I.O.B.B.

The I. O. B. B. will hold a big stag and Amateur Night at the Empire Room, Prince George Hotel on Thursday, November 24. Exhibition boxing and other novelties will be features. Prizes will be given to winners. Entertainment committee: Samuel Jackson, Archibald Jacobs, Nathan Frielander, Maurice Brodie, Mortimer Levy.

CHANCELLOR HURWITZ GUEST OF TORONTO GRADUATE MENORAH

Chancellor Henry Hurwitz of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association was the guest of the Executive Council of the Toronto Graduate Menorah Society at a luncheon given in his honor in the Tudor Room, Prince George Hotel, on Friday noon, November 18. The following officers and members of the Society were present: E. F. Singer, President, Rabbi Brickner, Harry M. Samuel, Paul Home, D. B. Goodman, Nathan Phillips, Harry M. Finkle, J. J. Glass, B. M. Greene, Leo A. Maldaver and S. Eisen, secretary.

Hats of Fashion at prices astoundingly low

The Mirror of Fashion reflects the fashionable attire, the Parisian or New York Millinery, the smile of satisfaction----satisfaction, by the way, that is enhanced by the money saving, as well as the sense of being well and tastefully hatted and apparelled.

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NEW OFFICERS FOR McCAUL STREET SYNAGOGUE

At an election held at the McCaul Street Synagogue, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, M. Simon, 606 Queen St. W.; vice-president, I. Levinter, 420 Palmerston Blvd.; Parnos, D. Finkletstein, 36 Sullivan St.; Gabue, E. Lipshitz, 258 Simcoe St.; treasurer, S. Levinter, 420 Palmerston Blvd.; financial secretary, S. Breslin, 306 Dovercourt Rd.; recording secretary, J. Mosoff, 314 Markham Street; trustees, I. Greisman, 240 Huron Street, J. N. Manaseveth, 9 Rosemount Ave., M. Oelbaum, 15 Grange Avenue, J. Adell, 233 Queen Street West, Max Clavir, 604 Manning Avenue, H. Clyman, 92 Queen Street West, S. Rider, 46 D'Arcy Street; Chevra Kadisha Gabue, Rushin, Mr. P. Levine, 305 Dundas St. W. and Mr. M. Factor, Sheine; House Committee, M. Gebirtig, 37 Lee Avenue, J. Pullan, 86 Beverley St., S. Foreman, 634 Queen Street West.

D'ARCY ATHLETIC CLUB

The D'Arcy Athletic Club which has contributed a number of Jewish athletes to the city, is once more resuming activities.

In the recent Hamilton Herald Road Race, "Ike" Lewis finished 10th, being the only Jewish boy to finish the long run.

"Hank" Cohen, another member, was lightweight champion of the Egyptian Expeditionery Forces (Jewish Legion) and Albert Cohen is now entered in the City Amateur Boxing Tournament (115 lbs.) and has the best wishes of the boys.

"Curly" Wilshur, one of Toronto's most popular little boxers, is now honorary boxing instructor, having belonged to the Club prior to turning "pro."

Tuesdays and Thursdays the boys are given Swedish drill and boxing lessons by Billy Morgan, the club trainer.

The following are the officers who have brought the club to its present position.

Nat Steinberg, president; Max Zadkin, vice president; Mac Rogowitz, secretary; and Harry Cohen, treasurer.

The social end is well looked after in the form of weekly dances for members and friends.

HERZL ZION CLUB

Herzl Zion Club had an interesting week. Many new applications for membership have been received. Bowling, social, literary and athletic activities are in full swing. Sunday, November 20th, ten new members were added to an already large membership and there are twenty-four new applicants to be considered in the next two weeks. The House Bowling League plays at the Orr Bros. alleys every Tuesday evening from 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. On Saturday evening, November 26th, the Club will hold a private dance at their rooms, 283 Queen St. W. This is for members and their friends only and no admission will be charged.

Friday, November 25th, at 8.00 p. m. the Herzl House Debating League will hold the second debate of the season at the Club rooms. The subject of debate resolved: "That Limited Disarmament of the World Nations Will End War." The affirmative debaters are P. Lewis and L. Soltz, and the negative debaters are E. Cowan and J. Levy.

The New Year's Eve Dance of the Club will take place at Bingham's Rainbow Rooms. The music will be supplied by the Bluebird Society Orchestra of New York. This orchestra opened the ballroom of the Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton. Bingham's Ltd., will do the catering. Secure your tickets early. Further announcements next week.

EDWARD BIND DELIVERS TALK IN HAMILTON

Edward Bind, well known as a registered optometrist of Toronto, gave a lecture on the important subject of "Muscular Imbalance," before a large gathering of professionals of the Hamilton Optometric Society at Hamilton, last Monday evening, November 21st. Mr. Bind is acknowledged in Canadian optometrical circles as an authority on all branches of practical optometry.

BEACH AUXILIARY ELECTION

At a meeting of the Beach Auxiliary, held at the home of Mrs. L. M. Schwartz, 33 Munro Park, the following officers were elected: Mrs. L. M. Schwartz, president; Mrs. H. Rosen, vice-president; Mrs. L. Ticktin, vice-president; Mrs. L. R. Wolfe, financial secretary; Mrs. J. Aber, treasurer.

A very interesting talk was given by Mrs. J. Selick on the coming Palestinian Fair.

BOOT AND SHOE WHIST

A delightful bridge and whist was held on Tuesday evening, November 22nd, at Bingham's Rainbow Rooms, under the auspices of the Hebrew Young Ladies' Boot and Shoe Society. The guests, numbering three hundred, were received by Miss Eleanor Miller. Mrs. Jack Broudy entertained the guests with a vocal selection. The many beautiful prizes were won by Miss Bessie Fishkin, Miss Jennie Drainin, Mrs. H. Cravir, Miss Bessie Heller, Miss Betty Coutes, Miss Freda Wolfish, Mrs. Harry Rosenthal, Miss Ethel Tobois, Miss Essie Goodman, Miss Anna Weingarten and Mrs. B. Solway.

BRANDEIS GIRLS CLUB

The Brandeis Girls held their regular meeting on Thursday, November 17th, at the home of Mrs. C. Kay.

After the meeting the members were entertained by Chas. Kay and Miss Belle Kay, with a number of musical selections.

Later Mrs. Kay served a dainty tea assisted by Misses Belle and Bernice Kay.

Y. M. & Y. W. H. A.

The "Y" building is now a great center of activity with all branches going full swing.

Gym activities embrace basketball, volley ball, wrestling, medicine ball and punching the bag. Strenuous workouts are followed by showers. Three handball courts are now in course of construction and will be ready shortly.

The billiard room is equipped with two English billiards and one pool table. The reading room, with its various games, etc., is so popular that the tables are being extended into the assembly hall.

Miss Adelaide E. Cohen, "Y" secretary, will be glad to furnish information as to schedules, fees, etc.

SAMSONIAN CLUB
Big Brother Movement

The regular club night took place on Monday last at Strathcona School where the complete slate of officers were elected:

Seniors: President, Louis Gotkin; Vice President, Joseph Rosen; Secretary, Louis Newman; Treasurer, Manuel Dubrosky; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Ziscroit.

Juniors: President, Solly Cohen; Vice President, Abe Uspresch; Secretary, Alex Culiner; Treasurer, Joe Ziscroit; Sergeant-at-Arms, Irving Bernstein.

Elections were followed by group games and songs.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Rohitaillie, (née Ethel Ropera) 191 Beverley Street, on October 28, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Vereshack (née Mollie Foster), 99 Wilcox Street, announce the birth of a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. S. Adman of 25 Glenholme Avenue on November 11, a son.

The most delicate shades are retained when washed "The Soft Water Way"

Softest water and purest soap—that's all your clothes encounter here, where they're washed "the soft water way." There's nothing in the "rain soft" water we use, to impair color or fabric.

Our "Permutit" Water Softening Filter takes our hard local water and makes it softer than the softest rain water you ever used. And this "velvet water" is the only water we use throughout our plant.

Washing "the soft water way" means freedom from fading, even of the most delicate shades. And the same things in our process which preserve the colors, make all laundry work last longer and look better, when washed in our "rain soft" water.

zero NO HARDNESS water

Don't take our word for it. Send us a trial bundle, and judge for yourself on a basis of quality of work done.

SEMI-FINISHED SOFT WATER METHOD

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SOCIETY

Mrs. Harry Langer of Hamilton gave a crystal shower at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. Cadesky, 13 Borden St., in honor of Miss Ana Sniderman, a bride of next month.

Mrs. A. H. Liberman, 700 Queen St. W., is expecting as her guests, her son M. Liberman and Mrs. Liberman of Edmonton to be here for several weeks.

Mrs. John J. Glass, 251 Wright Ave., will entertain at a bridge for Miss Anna Sniderman and Miss Bessie Lishkin.

L. M. Swartz, Munro Park, has returned from a trip to the eastern provinces.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Halpern, Spadina Ave., entertained their family at a dinner in honor of the tenth anniversary of their wedding.

Dr. Samuel Margoshes of the Zionist Institute, left on Sunday for Montreal, to attend a special convention.

Chancellor Henry Hurwitz of New York, was the guest of Rabbi and Mrs. B. R. Brickner during his stay in the city.

Rabbi Julius Siegel of the University Avenue Synogogue, has returned from his trip to Chicago and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Elkin of Montreal, are staying at the King Edward for a few days.

Mrs. Bell, who was the guest of Mrs. Jule Allen, has left for her home in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Zearman of Chicago, spent a few days in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sherman, 66 High Park Ave., entertained at a bridge last Sunday evening, in celebration of their ninth wedding anniversary.

Mr. John J. Glass spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Lazarus of Vancouver are at the King Edward Hotel. Mr. Lazarus is the brother of Rabbi A. L. Lazarus, a former Toronto rabbi.

Mrs. D. Eber of Rochester who was a visitor for the Granatstein-Meyer wedding has left for home.

Misses Esther Michalson and Annie Moses were the hostesses at a successful soap shower held on November 20, at the home of Miss Michalson, 312 Parliament Street. The proceeds will go to the Hadassah Bazaar.

The Pleasure of Reading

Anthony Trollope says:

"The habit of reading is the only enjoyment I know in which there is no alloy. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. It will be there to support you when all other resources are gone. It will make your hours pleasant to you as long as you live."

Don't neglect your eyes.

Don't wear ill-fitting glasses.

Have an optometrist keep your eyes fit for the strain of constant hard usage.

If you are experiencing any difficulty with your eyes, see

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On the evening of November 20, a successful miscellaneous shower was held by B'Nos Yisrol Club at the home of Miss Mildred Segal, 25 Cecil Street. Misses Mary Kaminker and Pearle Merker were assistant hostesses. The various contributions received will be held for sale by the Club at the Ezras Noshem bazaar, the proceeds of which will go towards the foundation of the Toronto Jewish hospital.

Misses Annie Moses and Mollie Grossman were hostesses at a successful stationery shower held on November 13 at the home of Miss Grossman, 668 Queen St. E. The proceeds will go to the Hadassah bazaar.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Marcus of San Francisco, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Merker, Major Street, have left for Vienna.

Miss Edith Solomon and Miss Eva Bloom were the hostesses of a delightful surprise party given in honor of Miss May Falick's sixteenth birthday.

The Iwen Esther Circle of Young Judea entertained a number of friends at the home of Miss Mollie Goldshar, 389 Markham Street.

Mrs. Ben Myers of Montreal is visiting Mrs. Joe Tarshis, 95 Kendal Avenue.

A shower took place at the home of Mrs. B. Heitzman on Sunday, November 20 in honor of Miss Rose Cohen, who was the recipient of many gifts.

The wedding will take place early in December.

THEATRE

"Without Benefit of Clergy" is the first work of any modern author of note to be adapted to the screen, and it would be impossible to name a story more extraordinary than Rudyard Kipling's "Without Benefit of Clergy," because of its suitability for photo-play production, the popularity of the author, and the native background of the Story. Kipling is one of the most intimate scholars of conditions in British Dominions, particularly India. The romance, mysticism, adventure, etc., of the orient baffles the ordinary observer but these characteristics become the silken threads in the hands of a master weaver of literary fabric. Kiplings' mastery is universally conceded and "Without Benefit of Clergy," which was produced in photo-play under his direct supervision is his Masterpiece. The management of Loew's Theatre can well be proud to present this extraordinary feature in addition to one of the strongest vaudeville and picture programs ever presented in Toronto.

JEWS MAY HAVE 3 INSTEAD OF 9 DEPUTIES IN THE POLISH SEJM

Warsaw (J. T. A.)—The new geographical division of Poland into voting districts may result in the diminution of the number of Jewish deputies in the Sejm from 9, which it has to-day, to 3, one each from Warsaw, Lodz and Lemberg.

On the other hand it seems probable that the Jewish representation in the Senate will increase, provded all Jewish parties vote as a unit. In that event, senators are likely to be elected from Warsaw, Greater Warsaw, Cracow, Lemberg, Lodz, Keltz and Lublin.

Reports have reached Riga from Retschitza (Government of Minsk) that the local revolutionary tribunal has sentenced to death and shot six wealthy land owners of the district for pogrom agitations which led to bloodshed.

One hundred Jewish orphans left Warsaw last week for Argentine. They are nearly all pogrom victims from Ukrainia. A special relief repreaentative of Argentinian Jewry is in charge of the youngsters, who are traveling via Paris.

CONGREGATIONAL

THE NOLY BLOSSOM TORONTO HEBREW CONGREGATION BOND ST.

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner announces the following subjects for Friday evening lectures. November 25th, 8.15 sharp: "Does Civilization Need a New Bible?" The address will be in the nature of a reply to H. G. Well's question on discussion in a recent book "Salvaging Civilization." December 2nd, 8.15 sharp—"Unemployment—What Shall We Do About It?" The lecture will be in the nature of a critical analysis of the causes, consequences and remedies of this serious problem; which the world is facing.

The regular Sabbath morning services take place at 10.15 a. m. The Hebrew Union prayer book is used at these services. The sermons on Sabbath mornings are devoted to the modern critical interpretation of the bible—its relation to present day and problems and news. All are cordially welcome to these services and lectures.

BIBLE CLASS TO MEET MONDAY

The bible class of the Temple Sisterhood and the Council of Jewish Women will meet on Tuesday instead of Monday at the Jewish Girls' Club, McCaul St.

A vote conducted by *Photoplay*, said to be most widely read motion picture publication in the country, and claiming a reading public of 2,000,000, voted Fannie Hurst's "Humoresque" as the greatest photoplay produced in 1921.

Joseph H. Freedlander is the winner of the prize competition for the design for permanent signal traffic towers for Fifth avenue, this city. Mr. Freedlander some years ago won the competition for the monument in honor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, now in course of construction.

Classified Advertising

WANTED—A home for a boy of (12) twelve years, in need of parental care. Will pay for maintenance. Telephone College 7573.

The Communist leader, Radeck, is vigorously defending the stand of the Poalei-Zion toward the Third Internationale, according to publications received here from Moscow. Radeck maintains that other proletarians were admitted even while their nationalist aspirations were recognized, and the Poalei-Zion are entitled to the same consideration.

Samuel Maslon, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is attending Harvard Law School, has won the Sears prize of $400 which is awarded to the two men of highest standing in the first year. Mr. Maslon, who won distinction for scholarship, debating and public speaking while at the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated last year, is 20 years old.

—ROYAL—
ALEXANDRA
BEGINNING MONDAY
November 28
The Messrs. Shubert present
Rida Johnson Young and Sigmond Romberg's
Brilliant, Beautiful, Memorable
MAYTIME
THE MUSICAL PLAY OF EVERLASTING JOYS
With all the old favorites
EILEEN VAN BIENE
THOMAS CONKEY
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And the Original, Dear, Delightful
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ENTIRE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 28th
RUDYARD KIPLING'S world-read story
"WITHOUT BENEFIT OF CLERGY"
A Larry Semon Comedy "THE FALL GUY"
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JEWISH CALENDAR

5682—1921-22

Rosh Hashonah.....Monday, Oct 3
Fast of Gedaliah....Wednesday, Oct 5
Yom Kippur.....Wednesday, Oct. 12
Succoth, First Day....Monday, Oct 17
Hoshannah Rabba.....Sunday, Oct. 23
Shimini Azereth.....Monday, Oct. 24
Simchath Torah.....Tuesday, Oct 25
*Rosh Chodesh Cheshkan.....
.....Wednesday, Nov. 2
*Rosh Chodesh Kislev.....
.....Friday, Dec. 2
*Chanukah, First Day.....
.....Monday, Dec. 26

1922

*Rosh Chodesh Tebet...Sunday, Jan. 1
Fast of Tebet.....Tuesday, Jan. 10
Rosh Chodesh Shobat..Monday, Jan. 30
*Rosh Chodesh Odar.....
.....Wednesday, March 1
Fast of Esther.....Monday, March 13
Purim.....Tuesday, March 14
Rosh Chodesh Nisan.....
.....Thursday, March 30
Pesach, First Day..Thursday, April 13
Pesach, Seventh Day.....
.....Wednesday, April 19
Rosh Chadesh Iyyar.....
.....Saturday, April 29
*Lag B'Omar.....Tuesday, May 16
Rosh Chodesh Sivan...Sunday, May 28
Shabuoth.....Friday, June 2
*Rosh Chodesh Tammuz.....
.....Tuesday, June 27
Fast of Tammuz...Thursday, July 13
Rosh Chodesh Ab, Wednesday, July 26
*Fast of Ab.....Thursday, Aug. 3
Rosh Chodesh Ellul....Friday, Aug. 25
Rosh Hashonah 5683.....
.....Saturday, Sept. 23

*Observed also on preceding day.
All Jewish days begin at sunset of the preceding secular day.

The Jew in Music

By Edwin Franko Goldman

I have been asked to write upon "The Jew in Music." And although I am a Jew and a musician, and have always been both, and am descended from parents who also were both Jews and musicians, it was not until I sat down to reflect upon my topic that I came to the almost overwhelming understanding of the natural relation, the unbroken connection and the absolute affinity of the Jew and his music.

His music! The Jew's music! Could we go far enough back to know, to hear the Jew's first music, I wonder what it would mean to us. I wonder just how far back that would take us. How many people realize to what dim and far-distant ages the memories of music hark back? Long before what we call civilization, with the crudest of "noise makers," our savage forbears produced and loved their music. It was associated with their tribal festivities, with their religious rites, with all the invocations and incantation to their various deities. Music was the power which swayed their gods and music was a stimulant to their zeal and fervor. It drove out their evil spirits and propitiated their benign spirits, and in very truth soothed the "savage breast."

Jewish Melodies

And the Jew—ages back, but never savage—incorporated into his worship of "One God—one Lord" chants and melodies, but calculated, since they were considerably different from ordinary speech and conversational prayer, to hold the attention of the worshipping people and to appeal for the attention of the Almighty to their supplications and thanksgivings. Even to-day some of the earliest chants are still discernible in our Hebrew music.

As civilization rose and marched forward, so music marched in the vanguard. And there developed among the Jewish people certain melodies which have become traditional, having been handed down from age to age, from generation to generation. Those melodies are our music, our people's origination and expression, our folk songs. They have been used wherever the Jews in their wanderings have halted; wherever, openly or in secret, they have worshipped their "one God" wherever a Jewish boy or girl, born to genius, has disclosed a glorious voice or a wonder-hand.

The Jew and music! Can they by any stretch of imagination be dissociated? No! a thousand times no! Since the beginning of time the Jews have been patient and long suffering. They have lived under frightful oppression and survived. They have worked against fearful odds—and succeeded! They were browbeaten and tortured by tyrants—and they kept the faith! And, greatest thing, the paths of education; there is no self-denial too extreme to give the child every chance to improve upon his and their status. They are satisfied and supremely happy if he "makes good" and rises above them, even though they are content to remain themselves where they are.

And as further, even more convincing, proof of the Jews' love of music, and their understanding of music, examine the personnel of any audience at opera, concert or recital in parquet, box or dome. There you will find the Jews and Jewesses who know as well as those who wish to learn to know. It is apropos and will doubtless prove interesting to know what one of the leading musical papers said on this subject only a few months ago. The following editorial is from the Musical Leader, a Chicago publication:

Music and a Race

According to James Whitaker, who notwithstanding his recent marriage to a lovely and distinguished lady, maintains his reputation as a wit, Henry Ford of Detroit wants all Jews in America to return to Palestine. If such a thing were possible the consequences to music would be unthinkable. It would be necessary to transport also all musicians, since there is not enough of a sustaining public from the Jewish population to warrant symphony orchestras, opera or concerts. Music is the Jew's natural heritage, and but for him, music would make a poor showing in Chicago. A good piano recital, a virtuoso violin program, a fine symphony and even bad opera will find his people present in large numbers, and as the race is keen for education it follows that the young Jewish people fill the studios. That a clever man like Henry Ford would declare himself so unethically beyond credence, for the suggestion, apart from its cruelty and coarseness, is stupid. We hold no brief for the Jews or for any other denomination, but simply as a matter of justice to the most generous patrons of art in America it is in order to state facts. In an article concerning the situation in the Eastern metropolis, Mr. Whitaker states emphatically that "the Jew is half the patronage and much more than half the performance of music in New York." While it is not the same proportion here, yet without the Jewish attendance, audiences would be slim indeed. Let us be thankful for this music-loving race.

And in conclusion, may I add, and let us thank God that we are of this race and that through His mercy we have been permitted to survive to carry on our mission in which music plays its part, in His name and to His glory, to the end of our lives.

BALFOUR IN WASHINGTON RAPS ARABS

Washington (J. T. A.)—Professor Zelikovitch, special correspondent at the Arms Conference for the New York "Jewish Daily News," wires that on Monday, Arab representatives made several attempts to see Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the author of the famous Balfour Declaration and at present head of the British Delegation to the Disarmament Conference. All day Miss Victoria Mannes, a Palestinian Christian connected with a New York Arabic daily, and Mr. Salim al Salaam, made repeated efforts to interview Mr. Balfour. He, however, refused them an appointment. Miss Mannes then asked to see the statesman in her capacity as a journalist. To this Mr. Balfour acceded. When she asked him what he understood by the words "a Jewish homeland in Palestine," he answered sharply, "Everything but pogroms," and then he continued: "Tell your fanatic patriots that they bring shame upon Islam and upon civilization."

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS DISCOVERED NEAR JORDAN

Philadelphia (J. T. A.)—The University of Pennsylvania publishes a letter received from Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, head of the University's archaeological expedition in Palestine, which tells of the discovery of a large stone slab on which are engraved some 30 parallel lines in Egyptian hieroglyphics. The stone was unearthed at Beisan, a comparatively large town in the ancient Valley of Jezriel, not far from the River Jordan. Dr. Fisher's expedition has been conducting excavations at the spot for some months and has previously reported interesting finds, consisting of art subjects, pottery and mosaic pavements dating back to the Roman period, as well as stratified debris which indicated that seven cities had stood on the present site. Beisan is the Biblical "Beth Shan," mentioned once in the Bible as the dwelling place of one of Solomon's military chiefs.

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Circulation Manager
Canadian Jewish Review

A Wedding Among Noted Hebraists

The marriage of Joseph Brainin and Salomea Neumark took place on Saturday evening, November 5, 1921, at 1639 Monroe Avenue, New York City, the residence of the groom's parents, in the presence of the immediate members of the families and a few friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joshua Bloch, formerly a pupil of Dr. Neumark's, and how head of the Department of Semitics at the New York University, assisted by the father of the groom and the father of the bride.

Solomon Bloomgarte, the noted Yiddish poet, known as "Yehoash," and Dr. Nisson Touroff, formerly head of the Jewish educational institutions in Palestine, and now principal of the Hebrew Teachers' College in Boston, Mass., acted as witnesses.

This is considered quite an event among Hebraists and Jewish "intelligentia," because of the remarkable coincidence that both the bride and the groom are children of Hebrew authors of international fame. Mr. Reuben Brainin, the father of the groom, is considered now the dean of Hebrew writers and besides being a distinguished author and critic he is also the editor of the "Hatoren," the oldest and most influential Hebrew monthly in America. Dr. David Neumark, father of the bride, is likewise a distinguished Hebrew writer and a great scholar, being recognized all over as the foremost living authority on Jewish philosophy. He is now Professor of Jewish Philosphy at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph Brainin, the groom, has had a unique career. Born 26 years ago in Vienna, Austria, he had as his godfather, Dr. Nathan Birnbaum, the well-known Jewish thinker, and his godmother was Mrs P. Smolenskin, the wife of the then popular Hebrew writer, Perez Smolenskin. Lector Isaac Hirsch Weiss, author of the "Dor Dor Veworshav" was his "Sandek." He received his education in the foremost schools of Europe, having studied at the Universities of Berlin, Geneva, Liège and Paris. Being a noted linguist and frequent contributor to several European periodicals he is now engaged in the export business in New York City. During the recent war he served in the Jewish Legion in Palestine, under General Allenby, as a commissioned officer with the rank of lieutenant.

Miss Neumark is well known in Cincinnati. Having come to this country in 1907, she received her education in the public schools of Cincinnati and graduated from Hughes High School in 1916. The University of Cincinnati conferred on her the B. A. degree in 1920. Having specialized in bio-chemistry she came to New York, where she took up post-graduate work at Columbia University and was connected with the laboratories of the city hospitals. In recent months she has been laboratory technician in the Pathological Laboratory of the Lebanon Hospital. She is also engaged in literary work, having contributed poems to various English periodicals.—American Israelite.

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Week Celebration Marks Wedding of Palestine Brides

Marriage Custom of Ancient City Involves Parades and Feasts Followed by Shaving of Bridegroom

Jerusalem (special)—The marriage customs of Palestine, demonstrated recently in the wedding of one of the prettiest girls of the city to a well-to-do merchant, are among the most interesting celebrations of this ancient city.

No person who is privileged to witness one will ever forget either the gorgeous costumes displayed, or the thrill of the music and dancing indulged in by the guests.

Not only the respective families of the bride and bridegroom but also the entire neighborhood takes part in the merrymaking, which generally lasts for seven days.

The celebration begins always on Monday and the wedding ceremony itself always occurs at dawn on the following Sunday.

Invitations are sent only to those from whom presents are expected. However, any person may attend who wishes. Presents are always in the nature of foodstuffs such as rice, meat, sugar, coffee, flour, butter and vegetables. These are necessary to provide food for the hundreds of guests who flock to the bridegroom's house daily to take part in the singing and dancing.

Saturday brings the climax to all joymaking. If the bridegroom's father is of even moderate circumstances, professional musicians are hired for the day.

Men and women in Palestine do not mix together, often due to the general belief that women are not mentally worthy of association. Consequently it becomes necessary to entertain women separately.

On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock there takes place the shaving of the bridegroom, a feature of the entertainment. Surrounded by scores of men and women who keep up incessant maddening yells, which may be heard for a mile around, the barber undertakes the operation.

This done a procession is formed proceeding to the church with people marching two abreast. At the head come eight kawases (guards) followed by ten children carrying in their hands palm branches and long candles lighted. Immediately after, hobble four priests dressed in their church robes and singing psalms. The bridegroom, accompanied by his father and the best man, come next, trailed by 200 or 300 men. At the end of the procession come the women and children.

A similar procession having started at about the same time from the bride's place the two groups meet at some appointed place and proceed jointly to the church. All along the streets men and women, awakened by the noise, lean out of their windows to watch the bridal party.

After the wedding ceremony is performed a general rush is made to the bridegroom's house, where a breakfast is served (by this time it being early morning) to all.

In Witebsk, Bobrausk and Harshaz, Jewish communists made anti-religious demonstrations on Yom Kippur. The communists in Witebsk issued a special publication in the same connection.

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ARAB DELEGATION TURNS TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC

London (J. C. B.)—After its conceded failure in negotiations with the British government, the Arab Delegation has turned to the British public in an effort to swing its opinion in their favor and against the pro-Zionist policy of Britain. Yesterday, a meeting was held at Cambridge, where several members of the Delegation made addresses, and where a resolution was moved, condemning the actions of Great Britain in Palestine. Similar meetings are scheduled to be held throughout the country.

FELIX M. WARBURG GIVES $100,000 FOR SCHIFF MEMORIAL

New York (J. C. B.)—Felix M. Warburg announces a gift of $100,000 for the founding of a Chair in Civic Education in memory of the late Jacob H. Schiff. The Chair will be established in the Teachers' College of Columbia University, and the money donated will be used, partly in co-operation with the Department of Education of the State of New York for the training of teachers for foreigners, in citizenship, courses for immigrants, and in special social and civic courses. These studies will be supplemented by special researches to improve citizenship training.

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MAURICE SAMUEL'S NOVEL APPEARS

New York (J. C. B.)—Duffield & Co. have just published the first novel "The Outsider," from the pen of Maurice Samuel, a young but capable and well-known Jewish author, who attained prominence through his work with the Morgenthau Mission to Poland in 1919. The volume is based largely on Mr. Samuel's experiences with the American Army in France, and those he met with subsequently in Paris, Berlin and Vienna as attaché to the United States Reparation Committee. "The Outsider" has been compared with the much discussed "Three Soldiers," by John don Pasos and will probably give rise to considerable comment.

Mr. Samuel has contributed to the "Freeman," "Current History," "Smart Set," and the "Maccabaean," and is preparing a translation of Bialik's Hebrew poems which will appear shortly.

THE DIASPORA

JEWISH CLOAK OPERATORS GIVE ONE DAY'S PAY IN THIRTY FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

London (J. C. B.)—The Jewish cloak makers here pledged themselves to give the wages of one day in every month for the relief of the famine sufferers in Russia. The decision was arrived at at a general conference of the Cloakmakers' Union, held here on Monday.

SAYS BRAZIL UNFIT FOR JEWISH COLONIZATION

Vienna (J. T. A.)—Dr. Maas, editor of a Jewish daily in Buenos Aires, who has travelled recently in the regions where large numbers of Jewish refugees are congregated, states that Brazil is, in general, unfit for the settlement of Jewish refugees, and the Jewish committee should move warily before advising anybody to settle there. On the other hand, he maintains that Argentina could well receive large numbers of Jews.

ARGENTINIAN COLONISTS PAYING THEIR DEBTS TO "ICA"

Paris (J. T. A.)—It is learned that the Jewish colonists in Argentine, settled there with funds advanced by Baron de Hirsch, have forwarded large sums of money to the "ICA" here as initial payments of their loans. This new source of finances will permit the "Ica" to develop its activities for the Jewish refugees in Europe and for Jewish colonization in Palestine.

ARABS SENTENCED FOR PARTICIPATION IN JERUSALEM RIOTS

London (J. C. B.)—The Special Court constituted to try those charged with participation in the November 2nd disturbances in Jerusalem, has convicted two Arabs to 15 years' imprisonment on the charge that they were in possession of bombs and weapons; one other Arab was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment, and two to 12 months. Three Jews were arrested on alleged serious charges.

Sir Herbert Samuel has not yet replied to the demands made upon him by Jewish organizations for the removal of Governor Storrs of Jerusalem.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT SENDS JEWISH PROPAGANDIST TO AMERICA

Vienna (J. T. A.)—The Hungarian Government has, after consultation with Jewish leaders here, decided to send to America a special Jewish envoy in an attempt to create for it a favorable American public opinion.

MARSHALL ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

New York (J. C. B.)—At a meeting of the American Jewish Committee, held last Sunday in the Hotel Astor, Louis Marshall was elected President, Dr. Cyrus Adler and Julius Rosenwald, Vice-Presidents, and Isaac W. Bernheim, Treasurer.

The meeting was held in executive session, but a statement issued subsequently told of a report Mr. Marshall had read in which he indicated generally, that the condition of the Jews throughout the world was improving, and expressed the hope that with the amelioration of post-war conditions, the hatreds and animosities engendered by the world's conflict would gradually die away.

Among those present at the meeting were A. Leo Weil, Justice Irving Lehman, Cyrus Sulzberger, Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Henry M. Goldfogle.

60,000 JEWISH CLOAKMAKERS IN NEW YORK ON STRIKE

New York (J. C. B.)—At 10 o'clock Monday morning, 60,000 Jewish cloakmakers answered to the strike call issued by their union, thus paralyzing the entire women's clothing industry in New York. The strike was called after the Manufacturers' Association had, in violation of the agreement to remain in force till June, 1922, put in demands some time in October for a piece-work system, a forty-nine hour working week, and a reduction in wages, insisting that this was to go into effect on November 14th. Some time last June, conferences began between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association with regard to increasing production in the trade. Sub-committees were appointed to investigate and report back to the entire Conference Committee on November 1st. The Association, however, did not wait to receive the findings of the committees.

Last week Secretary of Labor Davis offered his services to the Association, in an effort to bring about a peaceful settlement before the expected strike on November 14th. Twelve Senators, headed by Senator France, appealed to them for peace in the trade. The demands, however, were not withdrawn, and the strike was called for Monday morning.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been elected chairman of the Strike Committee. The strikers claim that their funds will carry them through twenty weeks without difficulty.

The New York press, non-Jewish as well as Jewish, agrees in calling the action of the Association "unwise" in breaking the terms of the agreement before its expiration in June, thus turning public opinion against itself.

B'NAI BRITH SUPPORTS HARDING IN DISARMAMENT PLEA

Chicago (J. T. A.)—Mr. Adolph Kraus, President of the B'nai Brith, has wired President Harding the support of the members of the Order, in his efforts to effect a limitation of armament by the leading nations of the world.

The telegram read in part as follows: "Wars and consequences of wars have weighed more heavily upon the Jews in all lands than they have upon those of other faiths. In common with those of other creeds, they have given their all to the lands under whose protecting flags they live. The poisonous aftermath of war, its hatreds and passions, its miseries, murders and lies, have been visited upon them in far greater measure than upon citizens of other faiths.

"A people with this historical background has a long emotional memory and through the centuries has prayed with fervent hearts for the dawn of that day which the present conference seems to portend. May God be with you in your deliberations and guide you."

JEW ELECTED MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM

London (J. C. B.)—A Jewish alderman, David Davis, has been elected Lord Mayor of Birmingham, one of the largest industrial centers in the British Isles.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE EXPECTED IN PALESTINE

London (J. C. B.)—Lord Northcliffe, editor of the London "Times," is expected to arrive shortly in Palestine.

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Fancy rice, 9 pounds $1.
Large selected pulled figs, 50c lb.
Pimentoes, 6 tins $1.
Aylmer sweet wrinkle peas $2.85 dozen.
Sweet golden corn, $3.85 dozen.
Extra fine French peas, 3 tins $1.
Crossed fish sardines, 15c tin.
Asparagus tips, 47c tin.
Niagara grape juice, 3 bottles $1.
Five pound tin honey $1.
Lux, 9 pkgs. $1.

Laundry soap 14 bars $1.
Sapolio, 2 bars 25c.
Finest coffee, 50c lb.
Florida grape fruit, 9 for $1.
California oranges, 20 for $1.
Casaba melons, 65 and 75c each.
Emperor grapes, 30c lb.
Malaga grapes, 50c lb.
English hot house grapes.
Tomatoes, mushrooms.
Green and wax beans, Brussel sprouts, spinach.
Restigouche salmon, 60c lb.
Fresh cod steak or poice, 20c lb.
Fresh Atlantic haddock, 15c lb.
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